

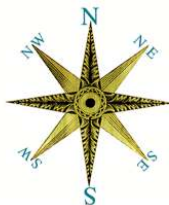
**2 LION LODGE,  
SPOUT HILL,  
ADDINGTON, CR0 5AN  
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



January 2012

COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

**2 LION LODGE,  
SPOUT HILL,  
ADDINGTON, CR0 5AN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PLANNING APPLICATION REFS:**

**NGR SITE CENTRE: TQ 3712 6417**

**SITE CODE: LIO11**

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## **Abstract**

*An archaeological watching brief during development groundworks took place at 2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning consent (01/02467/P) prior to redevelopment of the site. The methodology was in accordance with the requirements outlined in the written scheme of investigation for the site (Compass Archaeology, 2011) and in line with current English Heritage and Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance for archaeological projects.*

*The standing building 2 Lion Lodge is the southernmost of two matching Grade II Listed Georgian park gate lodges dating to circa 1773, which lie on the west side of Spout Hill at about the +90m AOD contour, with the ground falling steeply to the south across the site area. The lodges formed the entrance from Spout Hill to an east-west aligned access drive which led to the large late 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion of Addington Place (later Addington Palace).*

*A Historic Building Assessment of the lodge building and the site was carried out in October 2003 (Compass Archaeology, 2003<sup>1</sup>) and indicated that the site had the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, particularly those dating from the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The lodge building has been vacant since 1976.*

*The watching brief involved the observation and recording of soil stripping within the development area and also the monitored excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build area. This was in accordance with recommendations set out by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS in a letter dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003.*

*The watching brief revealed that the central area of the site within the new build footprint has been built up with modern soil, brick, tile and concrete made ground deposits, perhaps dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century terracing of the garden area. As the site lies on such a steep hill, overburden appears to have mounded up against an east west running garden wall that once crossed the site. During the course of the watching brief wall foundations and floors were recorded to the south of the Lodge building in the area previously understood to be a lean-to structure dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fabric analysis of the brick and mortar samples from these features suggest that they are probably earlier than this, (mid 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), and are broadly contiguous or of a slightly later date than the Lodge. The watching brief also revealed a small brick garden structure adjacent to the central east-west running garden wall, the structure was backfilled with three distinct fills, the earliest basal fill of which contained ash gratings and late Victorian/early 20<sup>th</sup> century broken bottle fragments.*

*The watching brief revealed no significant archaeological finds or features, but has recorded a low grade garden structure and perhaps added new data concerning the foundation date of the brick lean-to structure to the south of the lodge building.*

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<sup>1</sup> Densem, R. 2003.

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** This report presents a summary of an archaeological watching brief on land at 2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN (*cf.* Figs 1-2). Compass Archaeology undertook the watching brief fieldwork on the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011.
- 1.2** The Watching Brief followed a Historic Building Assessment of the building and the site (Compass Archaeology, 12<sup>th</sup> October 2003<sup>2</sup>) and was in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation dated 24<sup>th</sup> November 2011 and approved by English Heritage shortly after this date (Compass Archaeology, 24<sup>th</sup> November 2011). The ‘enhanced’ element of this watching brief was a requirement for archaeological supervision of soil stripping within the development area (building footprint, car parking and access). This was in accordance with recommendations set out by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage GLAAS in a letter dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003. The watching brief formed a response to the condition on planning consent (01/02467/P).
- 1.2** The standing building 2 Lion Lodge is one of two matching late 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed park gate lodges lying on the west side of Spout Hill, either side of an east-west aligned estate access road or carriage drive from Spout Hill to the grounds of Addington Place, located to the west (*cf.* Fig 1). The lodge building has been vacant since 1976. The planning proposal was for *‘Part demolition of existing building; internal and external alterations; erection of a two storey side/rear extension; erection of detached double garage plus driveway.’* The details of the proposal were to demolish the existing garden wall, make internal alterations to the standing building and erect a two-storey side/rear extension to the existing building to form a single five-bedroom residential house, to raise the height of part of the boundary wall onto Spout Hill and to build a detached double garage (*cf.* Figs 2 and 11).

## **2. Acknowledgements**

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Mr E. McLurg on behalf of EDI(Buildings) Ltd.

Mark Stevenson (English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) monitored the project on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon.

## **3. Location, geology and topography**

- 3.1** The site is located on the western side of Spout Hill at approximately the +90m contour, with the ground falling away steeply down Spout Hill to the south. The site is of an irregular shape and is bounded to the north by the matching lodge house of no.1 Spout Hill, to the east by the road, to the south by the gardens of no.17 Spout Hill and to the west by Addington Palace Golf Course. The site covers an area of approximately 15m x 30m and has a total surface area of approximately 450 square metres and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3712 6417 (Fig 1).
- 3.2** The site lies on a steeply sloping chalk escarpment, which rises from the valley bottom at Addington Village up to the north and northwest, towards Kennel Wood and Spring Park. As the name suggests natural springs are encountered on this higher land and water was transported from the natural springs south to the village of

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<sup>2</sup> Densem, R. 2003.

Addington. The site itself rises by approximately 5m across its width with levels at its boundary with the northern lodge building (no.1 Spout Hill) of +91m AOD to levels on the southern site boundary in the region of +86m AOD. The groundworks revealed that this rise in land surface does not follow the natural slope across the site, but that the interior of the site has been truncated and terraced since the lodges were constructed *circa* 1773.

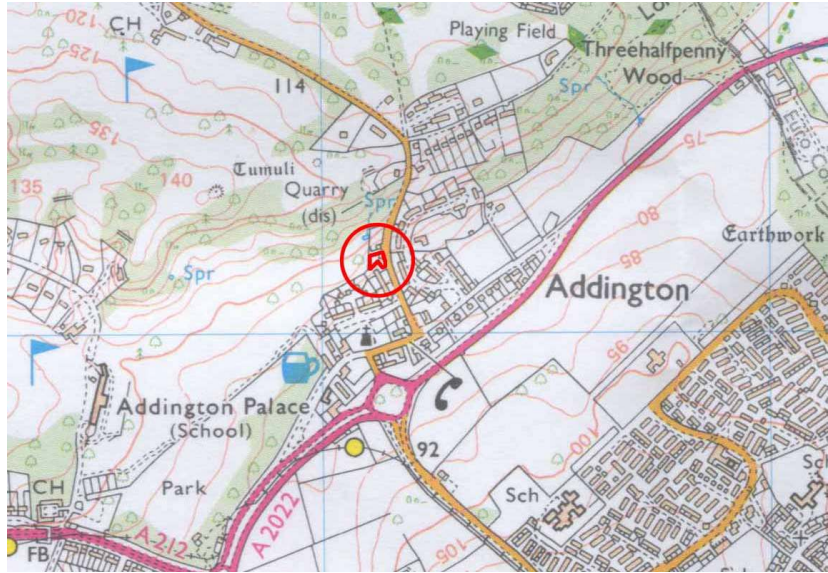


Fig 1 General Site Location Plan.

Figures 1 and 2 reproduced from the relevant Ordnance Survey maps with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright (Compass Archaeology Ltd, 5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ, licence no. AL 100031317).



Fig 2 The site outlined in red in relation to an extract from the 2003 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 scale map. The lodge building is marked by the number '2'.



#### 4. Archaeology and history

*The archaeological and historical significance of the site is set out in detail in the Historic Building Assessment compiled by Compass Archaeology and dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 2003<sup>3</sup>, and a brief summary of the historic and archaeological and historical background is shown here.*

- 4.1** The site of 2 Lion Lodge contains a late eighteenth century Grade II Listed gate lodge building at the entrance to the contemporary estate of Addington Place (now called Addington Palace). Addington Palace is located about 650m to the west of the site (*cf.* Fig 1). The name Lion Lodge is taken from the pair of ornamental stone lions that stand on the inner two of the four stone gate pillars between the two lodges. The site lies in a conservation area of Addington Village and within an archaeological priority zone as defined in current local policy legislation.
- 4.2** This area of Croydon has a rich archaeological heritage and Addington and the surrounding villages have produced significant evidence for prehistoric settlement particularly dating from the Bronze and Iron Ages, with clusters of Romano-British settlements linked by well-defined trackways. Additionally a Bronze Age hoard of metalwork is recorded just to the west of the site. The borough of Croydon has a significant Roman, Saxon and medieval history and finds from all archaeological periods are possible from across the area. For this reason Compass Archaeology undertook a metal detection survey of the site during the watching brief, but no metal finds of significance were encountered.
- 4.3** The village of Addington is mentioned in Domesday Survey of 1086 (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983) and the Saxon settlement was perhaps centred upon the area which later held the twelfth century church of St Mary's, about 150m to the south of the study site (Fig 3). The medieval manor house of Addington Place stood just to the south of the site (Warren 1984). Some archaeological excavations were carried out on the site of the manor house in the early twentieth century, and the remains of stone foundations and other walls were uncovered (Warren 1984, 58-60). The medieval Addington Place manor house is shown as a rectangle to the southwest of the red circle indicating the redevelopment site on the extract from Rocque's map of 1762 (Fig 3). The Ordnance Survey map series, including those for 1896 (Fig 7), 1914 (Fig 10), 1935 (Fig 12) and 1944 (Fig 13), show the location of a 16<sup>th</sup> century hunting lodge annotated '*Henry VIII's Hunting Seat (site of)*' just *circa* 70m to the west of the site. This illustrates the particular importance of this area in the early post-medieval period. The OS series for the site area is illustrated in Figs 6 to 14.
- 4.4** Historical records survive for the manor of Addington Place including a reference noting that the parkland around the manor house was conveyed in 1768 to Barlow Trecothick, a City of London merchant and Alderman, for the sum of £38,500 (Warren 1984, 37). Barlow Trecothick was Lord Mayor of London in 1770 and built a new manor house to replace the existing medieval building. The architect for the new build was Robert Mylne (1734-1811), architect and engineer (Richardson 1955, Briggs 1962). Mylne's appointment by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the surveyorship of St Paul's Cathedral in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably led to him also being commissioned to carry out building works on the archbishops' summer palace at Croydon (located in the Old Town area). The site for Barlow Trecothick's new

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

manor house, to replace the medieval Addington Place but also to be called by the same name, was about half a mile to the west of the medieval building, in a secluded location within the existing parkland. Mylne's diaries contain brief, generalised entries for his professional life, including references to his contacts with Barlow Trecothick and some visits to Addington in connection with designing and building the new Addington Place in the early 1770s (Richardson 1955). Building work on the new house began in 1772. The house was originally built in Portland stone and was a three-storied balustraded block of seven bays with one-storied wings and one-storied pedimented end pavilions (Cherry & Pevsner 1994, 204-5).



Fig 3 The approximate location of the site, shown in red in relation to an extract from John Rocque's map of Surrey of 1768.

- 4.5 In 1773 Barlow Trecothick removed the entrance gates and gate pillars from their old site to the west of the medieval house, and re-erected them on Spout Hill where they still stand between 1 and 2 Lion Lodge (Warren 1984, 38). The gate pillars marked a newly formed carriage drive through parkland to the new house that was being built. The existing stone lions on the gate pillars are believed to be those that Barlow Trecothick moved to Lion Lodge and that gave the park entrance its name.
- 4.6 Barlow Trecothick died in 1775 at the age of 56 and the estate passed to his nephew, James Ivers, who added the name Trecothick to his own and as James Ivers Trecothick assumed control of the estate (Warren 1984, 38). James Ivers Trecothick re-engaged the services of Robert Mylne to complete the building work at Addington, including designing the park gate lodges at Lion Lodge. The new Addington Place was designed to have one principal entrance at Lion Lodge on Spout Hill.

- 4.7 A diary entry from 10<sup>th</sup> March 1778 in the published version of Mylne's diaries notes "Gave Mr Trecothick a plan and elevation of a Lodge for his park gates." (Richardson, 1955, 110). The precise date of the building of the two Lion Lodge park gate lodges is thought to be 1778-9 (Salter 1985). Addington Place was finished in 1780 and the old medieval manor house, to the south of Lion Lodge, was demolished soon afterwards (Warren 1984). James Ivers Trecothick sold the estate including the park around Addington Place and the house itself to Thomas Coles in 1802. The sales particulars mention 'two lodges' as being included and the park gate lodges and the carriage drive from them to Addington Place are shown on the 1802 survey drawing (Fig 4) that was probably commissioned in connection with the sale of the estate that year. The original almost square form of 2 Lion Lodge can be seen on this plan (Fig 4).

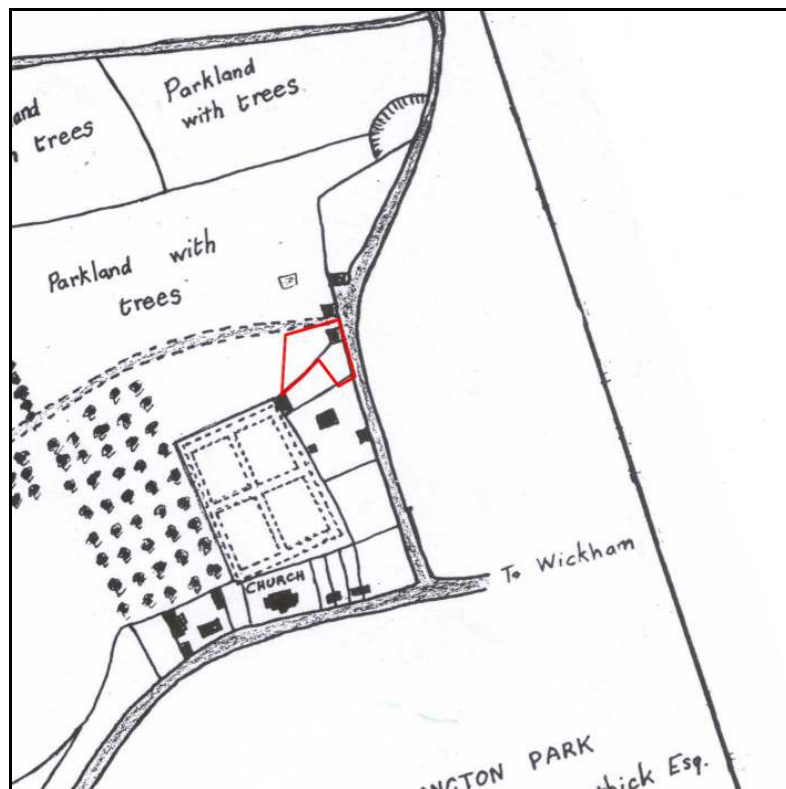


Fig 4 The site, outlined red, in relation to an extract from a tracing by the late Lilian Thornhill of the 1802 Survey Drawing by A P Driver.

- 4.8 Thomas Coles died in 1805 and was succeeded by his son, William Coles, who in 1808 sold his Addington Place inheritance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for use as a summer palace. Addington Place was renamed Addington Palace in recognition of its new status as an ecclesiastical residence. Archbishop Howley obtained an Act of Parliament in 1830 to facilitate building work at Lambeth Palace and including provision for "improving the Mansion at Addington". Howley commissioned the building in circa 1830 of four entrance lodges at different places around the circuit of the park, to supplement the Lion gate lodges (Shorrocks 1985, 25). The park gate lodges were later sold with the palace in 1898 and again in 1911. In 1928 Addington Palace was finally sold to Addiscombe Garden Estates and part of the parkland was then converted to Addington Palace Golf Course. A selection of historic maps showing the development of the area is shown below (cf. Figs 4 to 10).

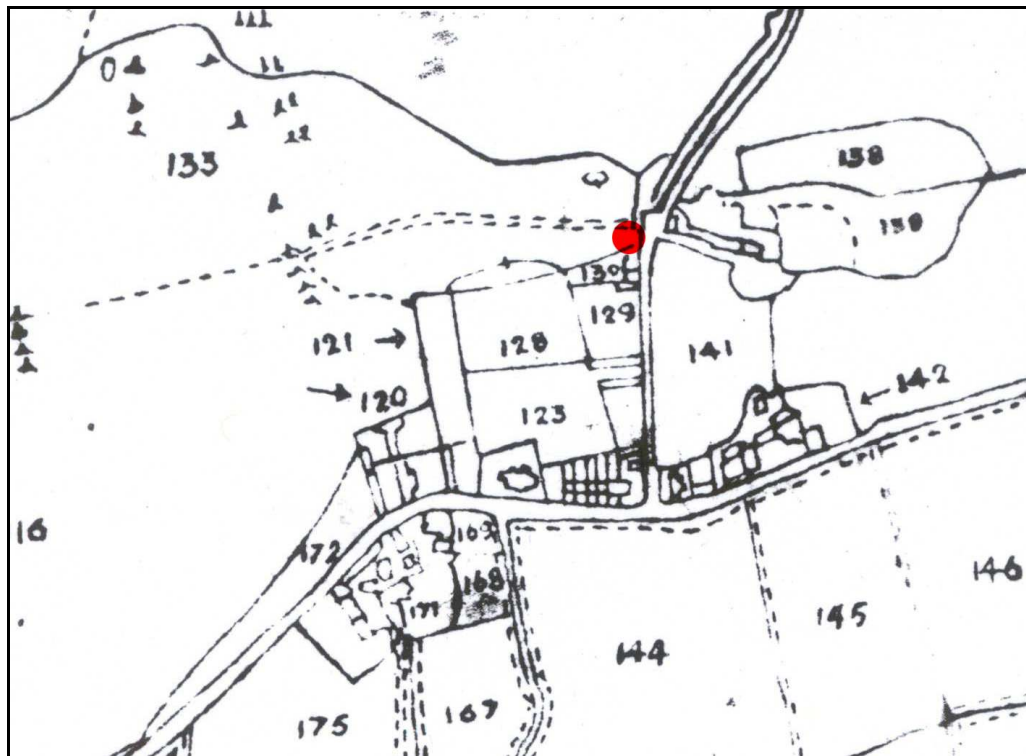


Fig 5 The approximate location of the site, shown red, in relation to an extract from the 1837 Tithe Map of the Parish of Addington.

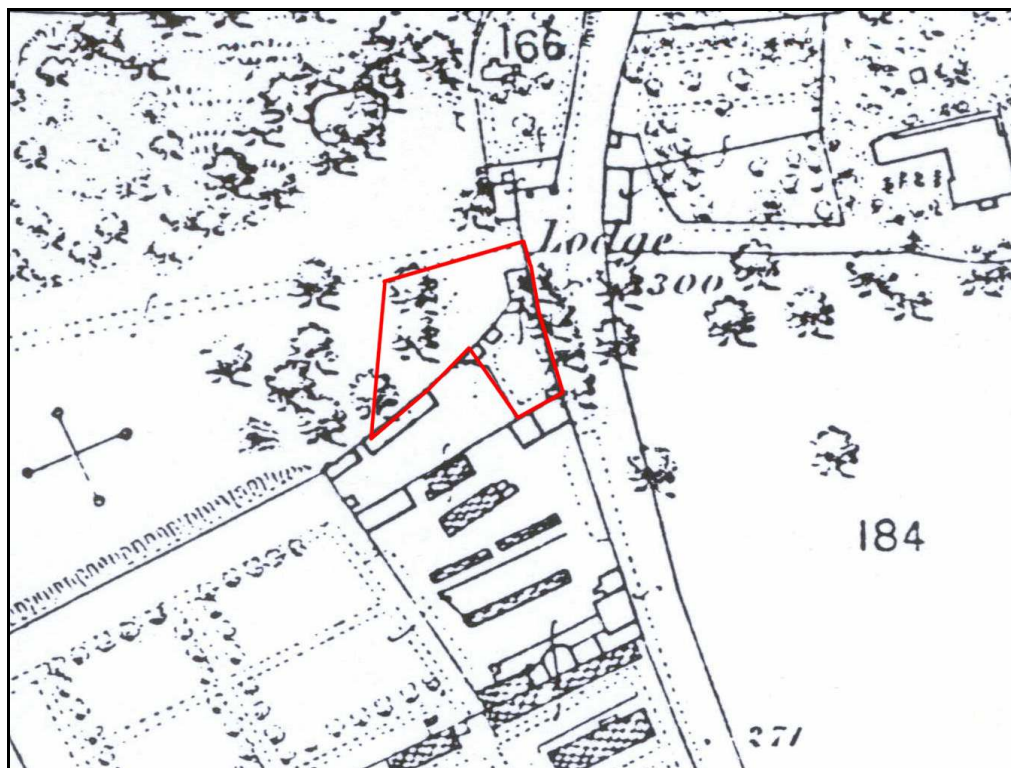


Fig 6 The site outlined in red in relation to an extract from the c.1868 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map reproduced at 1:1,250. This figure is particularly interesting as it shows a small garden structure, similar to that encountered in the watching brief (*cf.* Fig 7).

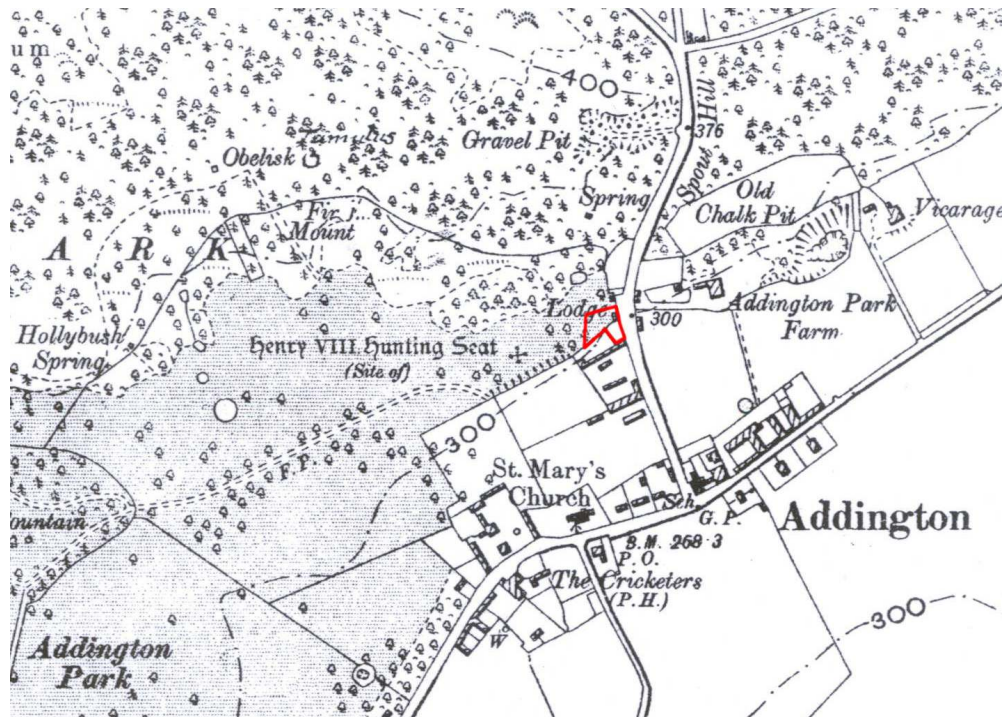


Fig 7 The site outlined in red in relation to an extract from the 1896 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map reproduced at 1:5,280.

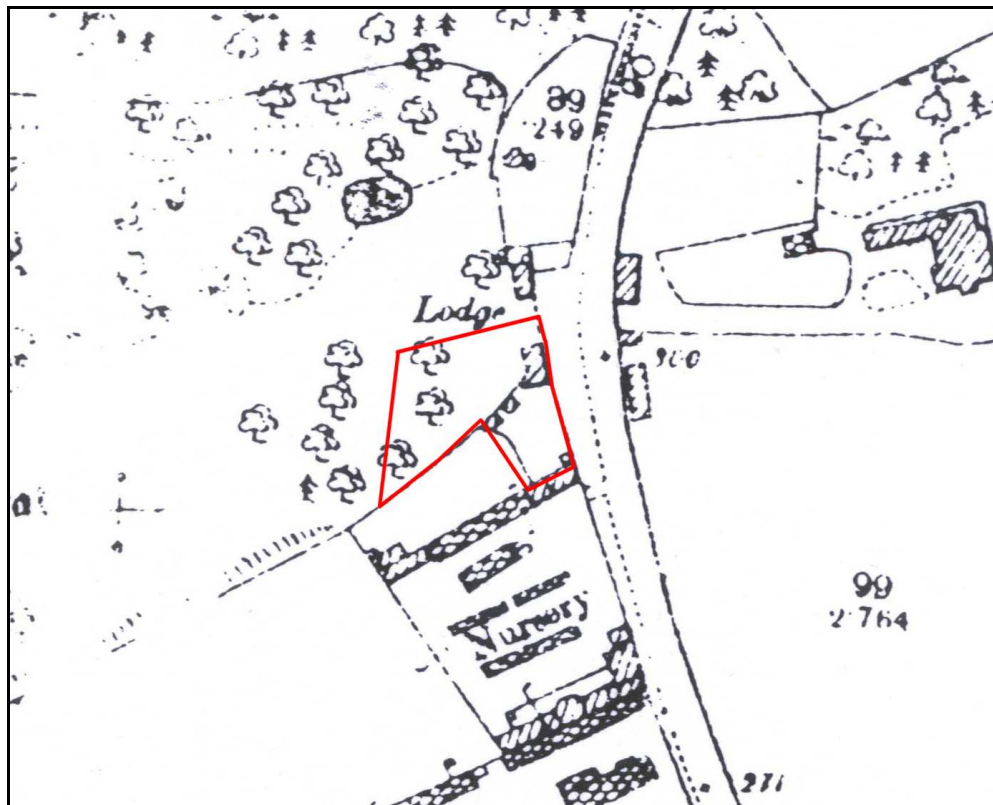


Fig 8 The site outlined in red in relation to an extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map reproduced at 1:1,250. Buildings are shown hatched. The small garden building is again shown.

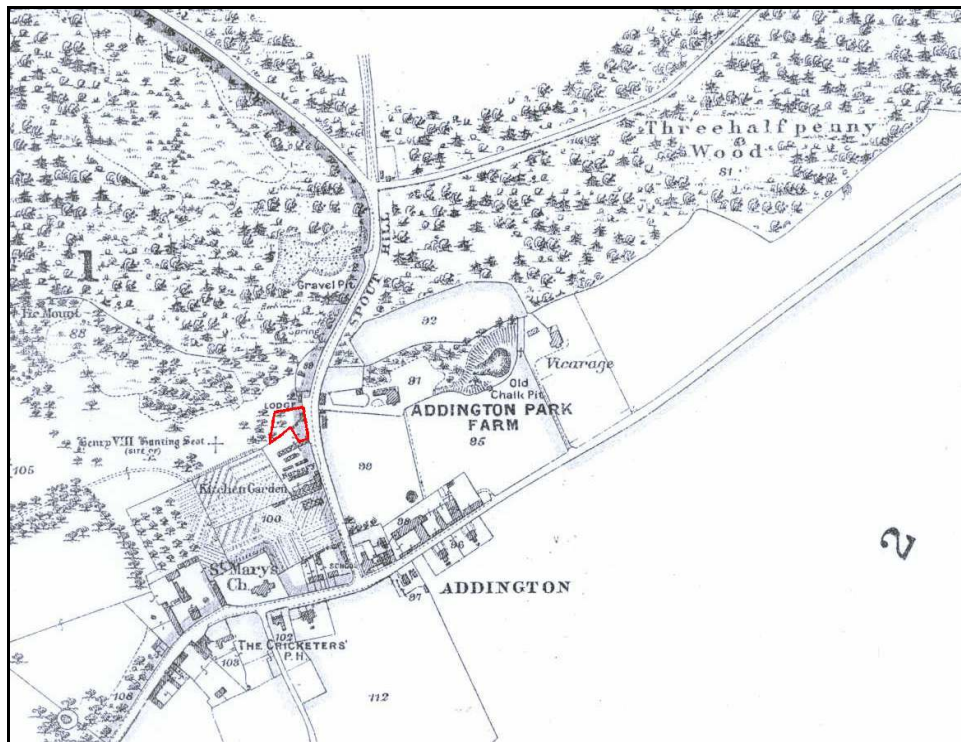


Fig 9 The site outline, shown in red, in relation to an extract from the plan prepared for the sale of Addington Palace in 1911.

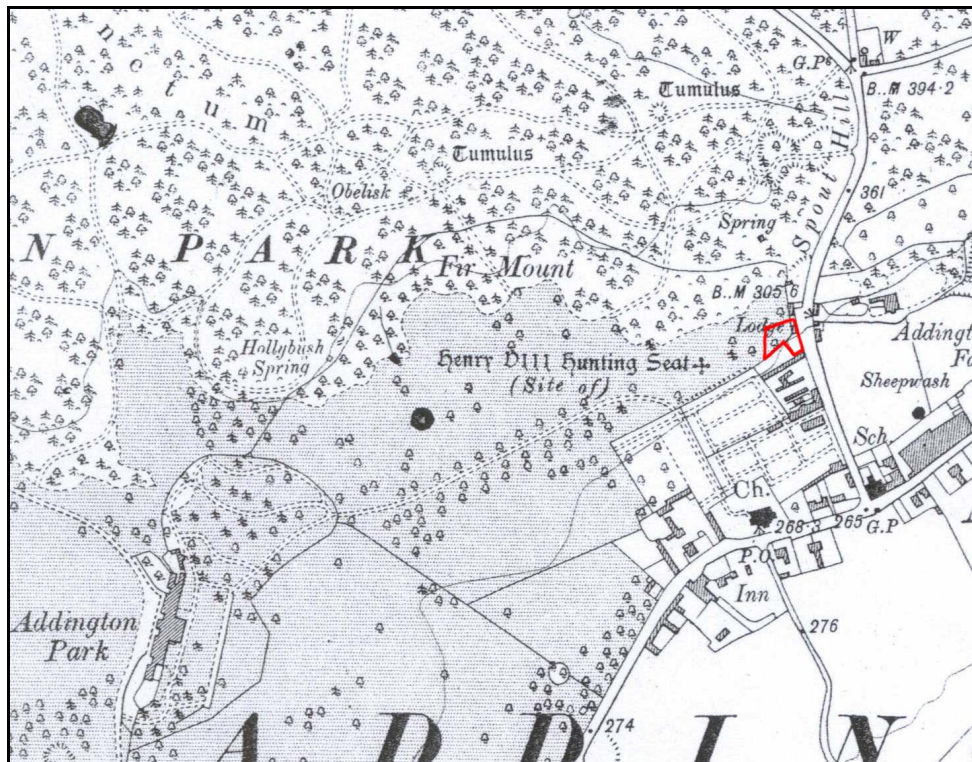


Fig 10 The site outlined in red in relation to an extract from the 1914 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale map reproduced at 1:5,280. The Saxon *tumuli* are shown in the woods to the north of the site.

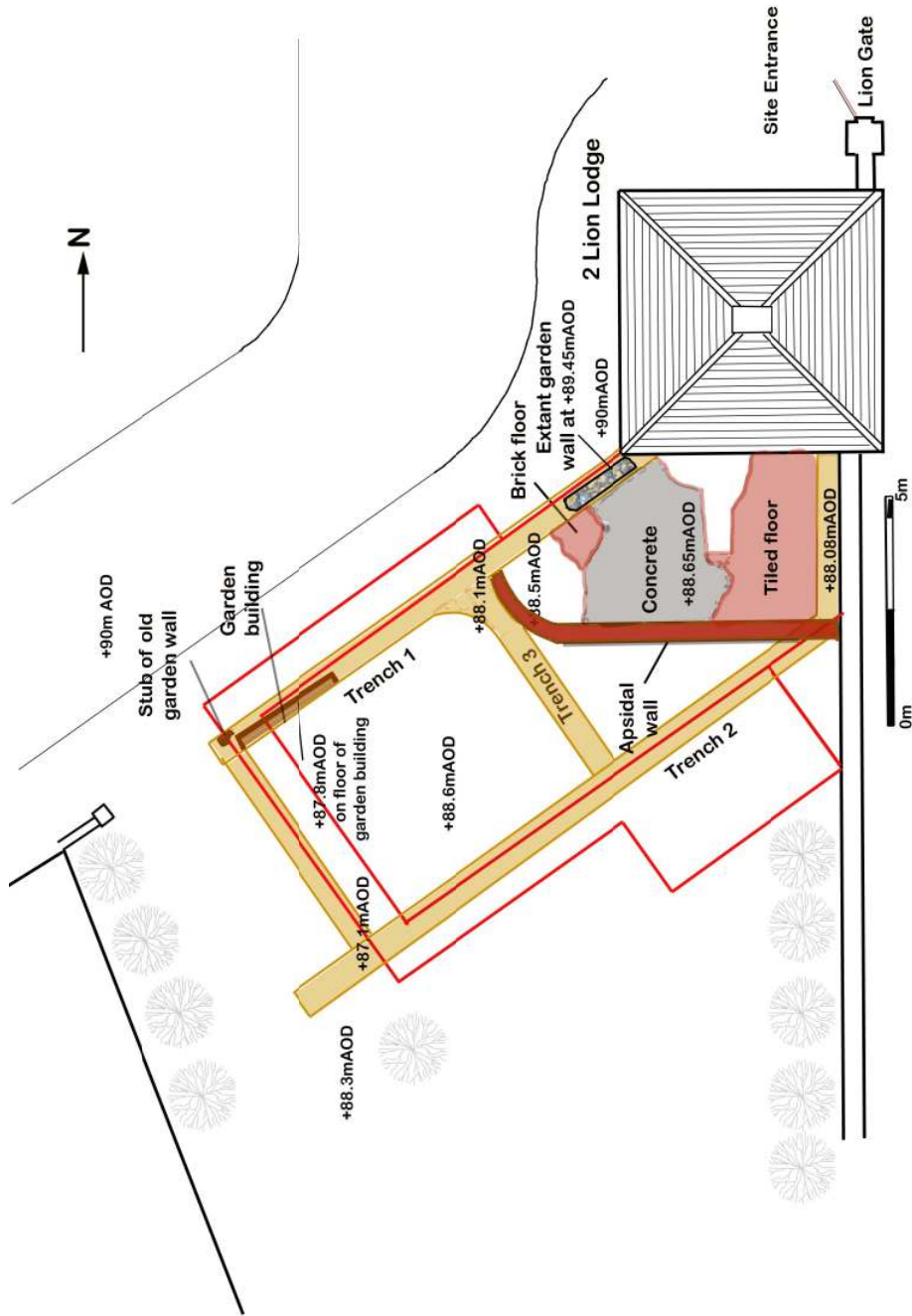


Fig 11 Trench location plan, showing the principal features on the site in black), the footprint of the new build (red), the foundation trenches (yellow) and areas of recorded masonry and structures (brown/brick red). Based upon the Jenner Jones survey drawing reference 00/2851/DRG/RJ June 2001 and reproduced with permission of EDI (Builders) Ltd.

## 5. The Archaeological Watching Brief (Fig 11)

5.1 The WSI was produced and agreed prior to the fieldwork. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with English Heritage requirements and general guidelines (including *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*, 1998 and the draft guidance papers 2011) and those of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Field Watching briefs*, 1996).

5.2 The watching brief comprised the observation and recording of a site strip and of the excavation of the new build foundation footing trenches. The foundation trenches were generally 650mm wide and followed the perimeter of the new build footprint.

### 5.3 Site Strip



Fig 12 General views of 2 Lion Lodge and the general site area. Left: looking east, from the higher ground to the north. Modern made ground deposits were exposed across the site are to a general depth of *circa* 200mm to 500mm below current ground surface. No deeper soil strip was required for the redevelopment. The slope of the site can be seen to the right of the image. Right: general view of the soil strip works looking north.





Fig 13 General view of the site strip works to the east of the Lodge building, looking southeast and showing a level concrete terrace appearing.



Fig 14 Similar but more detailed view of the rear terrace area after cleaning and excavation, looking southeast. The foundation for the apsidal ended 'lean-to' red brick structure can be clearly seen, as can interior tile and brick floors and an exterior stone slab floor (under a concrete screed floor). The raised cement block and hole for a downpipe, just above the scale on the modern concrete floor, forms the base of a 20<sup>th</sup> century toilet, but earlier red brick and tile floor features are visible below the thin concrete screed floor. An extant section of the stone, flint and brick garden wall can be seen to the left of the image, cutting through these earlier floor features (*cf.* Fig 11). The excavations for foundation footing Trench 3 can be seen to the right of the image with the natural chalk exposed at a depth of *circa* 400mm below the apsidal ended wall and following the natural slope of the hill down to the south.

To the south of the lodge careful hand cleaning after the site strip revealed an apsidal ended wall (*cf.* Fig 15), which formed the foundation of a small lean-to structure that stood against the lodge from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wall measured 6.52m in length and was 0.34m wide and was visible for four courses at the western end. Careful examination of the brick fabric from this wall suggests that the lean-to may have been constructed on an earlier wall, (1700-1850), which may be contemporary with the original building phase of the lodges or slightly later. This additional building held the small building, which is shown with a large chimney in early photographs; this may have been an external room with a fireplace for estate workers or perhaps a small smoke-house or brew-house (Densem, 2003 for early photographs).

This area to the south of the lodge also revealed the original floors of this structure, which were in part brick (*cf.* Fig 17) and part large quarry tiles (*cf.* Fig 16). The floors were laid abutting the apsidal ended wall and an exterior stone slab surface was also recorded to the south of the wall. A slate damp-proofing course had been laid against the apsidal ended wall (*cf.* Fig 19).



Fig 15. View of the apsidal ended wall footing and terrace area, with associated features looking northeast. The excavations for foundation footing Trench 1 can be seen in front of the machine. The hill was terraced along this line and a stone and brick garden wall was once located here (*cf.* Densem, 2003).



Fig 16 Detailed view of the apsidal end of the foundation for the ‘lean-to’ structure, an extant area of the garden wall in stone and flint can be seen surviving to the top right of the image. The tile paving slabs of the interior rooms of the extension are visible in the forefront of the image and measure 300mm<sup>2</sup> (1ft x 1ft) and are 30mm in thickness. Beyond this is a dry-laid brick floor bedded on a thin layer of soft fine sand, running north-south.



Fig 17 Detail of the dry-laid brick floor, in an on-bed running or stretcher bond. The bricks are noticeably thin, red/brown in colour, with measurements of approximately 215mm (l) x 110mm (w) x 38mm (b). The brick floor has clearly been cut through for the construction of the garden wall (mainly constructed of stone in this area), which is shown behind the 20cm scale, with a plastered face on the interior of the ‘lean-to’ structure. Brick samples from this floor conform to London Fabric Series classification [3047], with a date range of c.1700 to c.1850. The brick samples from the apsidal ended wall are bright orange red in colour and measure 210mm x 112mm x 55mm and are of fabric series [3047], dating to c.1700 to c.1850. The floor clearly abuts the apsidal ended wall to the south and is stratigraphically later than the wall, although both features may be broadly contemporary in date.



Fig 18 Detail of the apsidal ended wall, with half-brick step foundation. The footing appears to be in an English bond with a greyish white concreted lime mortar. The wall is flush pointed, with the mortar slightly splaying across the bricks on the exterior face of the wall, suggesting trench-built construction from the northern side into the natural chalk to the south.



Fig 19 Detail of the slate damp proof course on the exterior face of the apsidal ended wall.



Fig 20 General view of watching brief soil strip works across the new build footprint, only made ground deposits were encountered in the footprint area beyond the brick and tile features of the terrace area adjacent to the lodge building.



Fig 21 The whole application site area was surveyed by Compass Archaeology's metal detectorist, Bill Yendall, but the topsoil contained a very high level of modern metal debris. Detection in the excavated foundation footings (seen here detecting in foundation footing Trench 3) did not uncover any significant metal finds.

#### 5.4 Trench 1

The northernmost foundation trench (Trench 1) was approximately 15.7m in length east-west and measured 800mm wide and followed the line of the former garden wall and terracing of the garden (*cf.* Figs 11 and 16). A section of the former garden wall survived partially extant at the eastern end of the trench adjacent to the Lodge building to a height of 800mm +89.45m OD. The garden wall survived at full height to the west (behind the machine in Fig 22) and a small stub of the red brick was encountered at the western end of Trench 1 at 10.7m from the corner quoin of the lodge (*cf.* Fig 11).



Fig 22 General view of the excavation of the northernmost east to west running footing, Trench 1, looking NNE (*cf.* Fig 11)



Fig 23 Excavation of footing Trench 1, looking east, with Trench 3 visible to the south (right). At the eastern end of Trench in the area adjacent to the 20cm scale the top of the natural chalk is at approximately +88.1m OD. This is 1.9m below the general level of the site at the entrance near the lodge and 1.2m below the level of the elevated garden area to the left of the image. This significant drop in height shows the comparative levels of the site either side of the garden wall, after the wall was removed. The wall can be seen running along the line of footing trench 2 and cutting the apsidal ended wall.

As noted above, near the brick and tile floors a section of the former garden wall survived partially extant at the eastern end of Trench 1 adjacent to the Lodge building (to a height of 800mm +89.45m OD). The garden wall survived at full height to the west and a small stub of the red brick was encountered at the western end of Trench 1 at 10.7m from the corner quoin of the lodge (*cf.* Fig 11). At this western end of Trench 1 a small garden building was encountered, following the line of historic property boundary, but apparently predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden wall (Fig 24). The structure was rectangular and measured 2.5m east to west and was preserved *in-situ* to the south. The building was made of dry-bonded bricks and had some evidence of a loosely lain slate floor. The feature had three fills and survived to a height of eleven brick courses (total height 923mm), the uppermost fill (600mm) was of the made ground material that covers the general site area, the middle fill was a deliberate backfilling of this low lying feature with redeposited chalk rubble (350mm) and the basal fill (230mm) contained complete bricks, fragments of late Victorian/early 20<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles fragments, ash grate scrapings and small fragments of utilitarian blue and white ceramics (*cf.* Fig 25). The finds assemblage was of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and of low-grade archaeological significance and was not retained.

The small garden building is probably the same building shown as a garden feature on the 1868 Ordnance Survey map (*cf.* Fig 26).



Fig 24. The small brick building at the westernmost end of footing Trench 1 (to the left of 1m scale), just below and to the south of the brick foundation for the garden wall (to the right of the scale and constructed in bright red brick with a concreted greyish white thick lime mortar in this location). Image looking west, scale 1m, the base of the structure is at +87.8m AOD.



Fig 25 General views of the small brick garden shed or store structure, looking SWW. The three fills can be seen in section and the fragmentary slate floor is visible in the right hand photograph.



Fig 26 Detail of the *c.* 1868 Ordnance Survey map showing what appears to be the same small garden building (highlighted in blue).

## 5.5 Trench 2

Trench 2 ran for *circa* 4m north to south, from the southern wall of the lodge adjacent to the site's eastern boundary, before turning southwest and following the new build foundation line for a further length of 14m (*cf.* Fig 11). The trench was generally 650mm wide and adjacent to the lodge was dug to a depth of 570mm, whereupon solid chalk was encountered at a height of +88.08m AOD. As the trench turned to the southwest the chalk dropped away and was measured at +87.5m AOD at the junction with Trench 3 and at +87.1m AOD at the western end of the trench.



Fig 27 Excavation of footing Trench 2 adjacent to the lodge and the high garden wall site boundary, looking north (*cf.* Fig 11).





Fig 28 Excavation of the southernmost footing, an extension to Trench 2 running east-west. Only natural hillside accumulated garden soil deposits were encountered in this footing and natural chalk at a depth of -0.6m at the eastern end falling to a maximum depth of -1.2m deep at the far western end of the footing (right).

### 5.6 Trench 3



Fig 29 Excavation of the central north-south running footing Trench 3, looking north.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The deposits and features exposed in the watching brief were all of relatively modern date and relate to works that post-date the construction of the lodge houses in 1773. The site has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the lodge buildings and by associated and later terracing works, which means that the principal site stratigraphy is generally relatively modern made ground deposits over the weathered surface of the nature chalk.
- 6.2 The records from the watching brief have been allocated the site code: LIO11 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.
- 6.3 A low-grade garden brick shed structure was recorded and further data about the brick built extension to the southern lodge house was collected. No archaeological finds were retained from this watching brief, although brick samples were collected and will be discarded after analysis.

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## Appendix I: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: compassa1-29366

### Project details

Project name	2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN
Short description of the project	<p>Compass Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during development groundworks at 2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning consent (01/02467/P) prior to redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>No. 2 Lion Lodge is the southernmost of two matching Grade II Listed Georgian gate lodges, <i>circa</i> 1773, which lie on the west side of Spout Hill at about the +90m AOD contour. The lodges formed the entrance to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion of Addington Place (later Addington Palace).</p> <p>The watching brief involved the observation and recording of soil stripping and also excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build area. The watching brief revealed that the central area of the site within the new build footprint has been built up with modern soil, brick, tile and concrete made ground deposits, perhaps dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century terracing of the garden area. During the course of the watching brief wall foundations and floors were recorded to the south of the Lodge building in the area previously understood to be a lean-to structure dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fabric analysis of the brick and mortar samples from these features suggest that they are possibly earlier than this, (mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), and are broadly contiguous with or of a slightly later date than the Lodge. The watching brief also revealed a small brick garden structure adjacent to the central east-west running garden wall, the structure was backfilled with three distinct fills, the earliest basal fill being late Victorian or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. This structure is first shown on the <i>c.</i>1868 OS map series</p> <p>The watching brief revealed no significant archaeological finds or features, but has recorded the low grade garden structure and perhaps added new data concerning the foundation date of the brick extension to the south of the lodge building.</p>
Project dates	Start: 9-12-2011 End: 13-12-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LIO11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	01/02467/P Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Adjacent to a Listed Building
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon
Postcode	CR0 5AN
Study area	450 square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3712 6417
Height OD	Min: 87.10m Max: 91.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Gillian King
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Exists?	Archive	No
Digital Archive recipient		Museum of London archive
Digital Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital available	Media	'Survey','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available		'Correspondence','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey'

### Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, G.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Compass Archaeology
Description	A4 in-house, spiral bound, developer report.
Entered by	Gillian King (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2011

## **Appendix II. London Archaeologist summary**

2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN. **TQ 3712 6417**. CA (Gillian King). Watching brief. December 2011. EDI (Builders) Ltd. Site Code LIO11.

### **Summary**

Compass Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during development groundworks at 2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, London Borough of Croydon CR0 5AN on 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011.

No. 2 Lion Lodge is the southernmost of two matching Grade II Listed Georgian gate lodges, *circa* 1773, which lie on the west side of Spout Hill at about the +90m AOD contour. The lodges formed the entrance to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion of Addington Place (later Addington Palace).

The watching brief involved the observation and recording of soil stripping and also excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build area. The watching brief revealed that the central area of the site within the new build footprint has been built up with modern soil, brick, tile and concrete made ground deposits, perhaps dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century terracing of the garden area. During the course of the watching brief wall foundations and floors were recorded to the south of the Lodge building in the area previously understood to be a lean-to structure dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Fabric analysis of the brick and mortar samples from these features suggest that they are possibly earlier than this, (mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), and are broadly contiguous with or of a slightly later date than the Lodge. The watching brief also revealed a small brick garden structure adjacent to the central east-west running garden wall, the structure was backfilled with three distinct fills, the earliest basal fill being late Victorian or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. This structure is first shown on the *c.*1868 OS map series

The watching brief revealed no significant archaeological finds or features, but has recorded the low grade garden structure and perhaps added new data concerning the foundation date of the brick extension to the south of the lodge building.

**Appendix III: Brick analysis by Susan Pringle**

Location	Fabric	Form	Date Range	Period	No.	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Condition	Comments
Trench 2; Brick structure floor	3047	Brick	1700-1900	PM	1	2570	224	103	62	A	Unfrogged:sharp arrises on upper face, indented margins on stretcher arrises
Apsidal ended wall	3047	Brick	1700-1850	PM	1	2089	220+	101	68	M	Unfrogged:sharp arrises. Soft orange-red fabric-base very worn. Smooth white lime-mortar on base and header; flakes of adjoining bricks attached
Apsidal ended wall	3047	Brick	1700-1850	PM	1	1515	105+	98	62	M	Unfrogged: sharp arrises. Fabric fine version of 3033. Lime-mortar on all faces except header – mortar as above
Diagonal floor in Lean-to	3047	Brick	1700-1850	PM	1	1835	217	113	41	A, M	Sharp arrises: fine moulding sand. Unfrogged, but base very slightly concave. Top surface slightly convex-may be worn. Fabric is fine post-med. version of 3033
Dry-bond brick wall of Small Garden feature	3047	Brick	1700-1900	PM	1	2609	220	105-108	60	M	Unfrogged: sharp arrises: little creasing. Slightly raised edge on base on stretcher arrises. Fabric near 3033, possibly a bit finer

PM = Post medieval A = Abraded M = Mortar retained

All weights in grams, all measurements in millimeters